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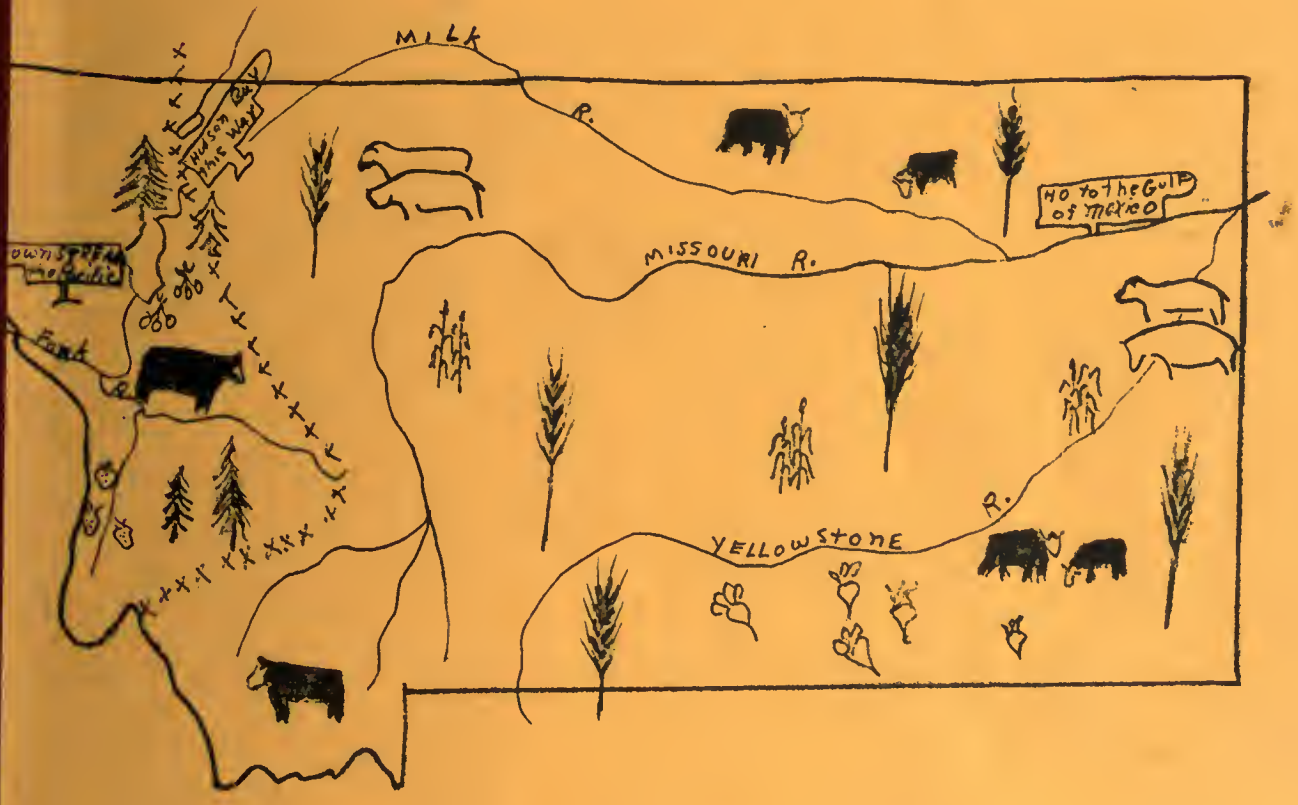

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PART I
ANNUAL
SUMMARY

ORGANIZATION

The Farm Program in Montana is organized with a farm labor division headed by a Chief of Farm Placement, directly responsible to the Director of the Employment Service. The total administrative section of the farm placement division consists of the Chief of Farm Placement and a secretary. The operation of the farm labor division is completely integrated at the local office level, with the local office manager responsible for operations in agricultural placement in his area.

Because of the seasonability of farm placement, it is necessary that considerable variation in assignments be made. To achieve this, local office management planning is on a quarterly, rather then semi-annual or annual basis and farm placement planning is an important phase of over-all management planning. Some local offices in agricultural areas actually are primarily agricultural offices during certain months of the year with all personnel working in the farm placement process from seventy to one-hundred per cent of their total time. The need for careful planning is emphasized in examination of total time expenditures in local offices, which for fiscal year 1959 showed a low of twelve positions in agricultural activity ranging up to thirty-five positions in July. Only two offices carry full time farm placement representatives during the lowest placement portion of the year. The same offices find it necessary, in the peak of the farm season, to have up to six persons working practically full time at farm placement.

Area Field Supervisors maintain line supervision of the farm placement activities, exactly as they do over other local office functions, leaving the staff position in the administrative section the responsibility for developing, executing, co-ordinating and supervising plans for the effective mobilization and direction

and best utilization of local, intra-state and inter-state farm labor. The farm placement supervisor provides guidance and technical assistance to supervisors, managers, and local office personnel and plans and executes necessary training so that adequate placement services can be rendered.

In 1959, two conferences were held, including local office managers and local office placement personnel covering planning, supervision, and operations. In addition, administrative and local office personnel participated in five meetings of sugar beet growers. Towns and cities in Montana's agricultural areas are with few exceptions, practically devoid of seasonal labor supplies. What labor is available in these areas are usually of the higher skills needed in mechanized farm operations. There is practically no hand labor available within a reasonable distance of areas of need, or for that matter, within the state. The supply of skilled farm laborers for mechanized operations does not begin to meet the total need. Planning, therefore, must always be based upon anticipation of many more openings than the local supply will cover. This is particularly true as regards the stoop or hand labor necessary in spring sugar beet activities. To meet part of this need, the Montana agency has for several years, co-operated with one of the major sugar processors, and the Colorado Agency in the recruitment of domestic labor in the Southwestern states. Two other contracting-processors maintain labor offices in that supply area.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

As is common in the Northern tier states, weather and moisture were the primary factors effecting employment.

Temperatures in the early part of April were unseasonable warm for the first few days, but cold thereafter. It remained cold through May with freezing minimums occuring even in the final week. After the first week of June, temperatures rose abruptly and the month of June was unseasonable warm. This coupled with the precipitation of April and May accelerated the growth of grass and crops. After June the temperature remained seasonable or cooler than seasonable. Precipitation during April and May was adequate for crop growth, except somewhat deficient in the East and South Central counties. Some moisture did fall in these areas, so that crop growth was begun. Despite the fact that July 1959 was the driest month of July, with one exception, since 1895, sub-soil moisture was sufficient to carry crops in through good condition, except in the Eastern and South Central regions. There crop yields were reduced but total loss was rare. Most winter wheat was advanced enough to escape any drought damage. Farm labor use in April and May was considerably heavier than in the preceding year. This was partially caused by delays occuring because weather conditions stopped activities and partially because not only was the scheduled planting of spring grain considerably higher than in 1958, but much winter grain was replanted to spring after heavy winter kill.

The extremely dry weather of July and August, was practically ideal for early grain harvest and hay, so that despite a larger acreage of hay harvested, fewer workers were needed. September moisture was above average, encouraging the planting of winter grains. This condition encouraged a four per cent increase in winter grain seedings in the Fall of 1959, over the Fall of 1958. This increase came despite severe winter grain acreage cuts in the Northeastern counties where considerable winter kill occurred in 1958-1959, as more emphasis was placed on winter grain in the North Central and the Southeastern wheat areas.

Unseasonable cold weather in May and early June delayed germination of sugar beet plantings and extended the period of thinning by reducing the use of mechanical thinners below the level anticipated in early forecasts. This time loss was partially made up during the latter part of June when ground conditions in the sugar beet areas in the Eastern part of the state were ideal for thinning operations. The heavy precipitation in September held into October continuing delay of late hay and late grain harvest, and in October slowed up in harvest of sugar beets. Severe weather in early November brought the harvest of sugar beets to a practical stand-still by prohibiting use of mechanical harvesters and had a similar effect upon the potato harvest.

However, after the middle of November weather conditions moderated and both potato and sugar beet harvests were completed in all sections except in the Eastern portion of Richland, the Western portions of Williams and McKenzie counties in North Dakota. In this area nearly 5,000 areas of sugar beets had to be abandoned despite intensive efforts to harvest both by increased use of machines and, for the first time in several years, considerable use of hand labor.

The mid-summer heat and precipitation lack cured range grass earlier than usual, so that feed shortages developed in some Eastern and Southern areas, and an earlier than usual movement of livestock from summer ranges was necessary. A severe storm in early November induced considerable movement of livestock to market. Heavy snows covered grazing areas and sub-zero weather following a long period of moderate weather started considerable shrinkage in livestock. The movement of cattle for the period was much heavier than usual, but was actually the normal market movement compressed into a shorter time rather than a dumping from basic herds. After the severe weather of early November, weather of early November, weather moderated so that to the end of the year, grazing conditions were fairly good, only normal supplemental feeding was necessary and shrinkage was very light.

The same weather conditions in May and early June, which caused greater demand in grain farming activities affected the set of the tree crop fruits in Western Montana, reducing the demand for cherry harvest labor in late July and August and for apple harvest in September. The market for sour cherries was extremely poor and many growers only skimmed the crop for local consumption. The sour cherry growing areas also suffered from heavy concentration of starlings, a problem which has developed in the last few years.

Due to considerable carry over of canned stocks, there were very few green peas grown. This crop usually furnishes harvest jobs for the bulk of domestic crew labor which comes into the Western half of the state for spring sugar beet work. In the absence of this interim harvest activity, many workers who normally would have been available for late weeding of sugar beets out-migrated. The balance, for whom employment was available in the first hay cutting, was barely sufficient for summer sugar beet cultivating activities.

ES-225--Table 1 State Montana

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in 1959

	ITEM	
	Section A. Day-haul activities	**Number**
1.	Operated by State agency:	
	a. Day-haul points	0
	b. Towns with day-haul points	0
	c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	0
	d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	0
2.	Day-haul points established by State agency	0
	Section B. Services to school-age youth	
3.	Towns in which separate school-age youth programs are operated	2
4.	Day-haul points operated separately for school-age youth	0
	a. Sum of school-age youth workers transported on peak day in each town	0
5.	Day-haul points established by State agency for school-age youth	0
6.	Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
	a. Placement in camps	0
7.	Placements of school-age youth in supervised live-in farm homes	0
	Section C. Services to other special groups	
8.	Services rendered to Indians by local offices or itinerant points on reservations: (Cut Bank, Polson, Havre, Wolf Point, Billings, and Miles City)	
	a. Placements	1538
	b. Applicant holding acceptances	128
9.	Other placements of reservation Indians	1347
10.	Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract	0
	Section D. Special services to employers	
11.	Employers receiving combine services:	
	a. From out of area	131
	b. From out of state	382
12.	Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:	
	a. From out of area	0
	b. From out of state	0
13.	Food processing employers receiving placement services	13
	Section E. Other special services	
14.	Local offices which held farm clinics	0
15.	Days on which farm clinics were held	0
16.	Issues of farm labor bulletins published	40
	a. Copies distributed	16,000
17.	State agency's work guides distributed:	
	a. Within reporting State	0
	b. To other States	0
18.	Local offices participating in formal community service programs	0
19.	Volunteer farm placement representatives	192

RECRUITMENT AND LABOR SUPPLY

LOCAL

Local labor supply was inadequate to fill more than the season opening jobs and was exhausted by the end of April. Such local workers are for the most part single males, married men who work as singles, married hands who must be furnished housing, or working couples.

Some areas, particularily in the Western part of the state, do provide work opportunities for school youths in June and July, in areas where berries and tree fruits have some signifigance. The combination of reluctance on the part of the young persons of Caucasian descent to perform stooped or hand labor and employers reluctance to hire such workers for completely mechanized farm operations, make utilization of youth in agriculture a difficult proposition.

As previously pointed out, many small population centers in agricultural areas are basically service points for agriculture areas, so that young persons in the areas can readily secure employment in non-agricultural jobs during school vacation periods.

Full newspaper publicity covering agricultural labor needs was prepared. Practically every daily or weekly newspaper in the state co-operated in the efforts to assure employment to all local agricultural workers. Volunteer representatives in areas not readily served by local offices, co-operated by registering and referring local workers, but rendered their greatest services in keeping local offices informed of needs and of possible availability of workers when released by completion of some activities.

INTRA-STATE

The soil preparation and planting period, April and early May, coincided with the break-up period in logging and recruitment by offices located in the Western half of the state resulted in the movement of workers dislocated by closure of logging operations with the Eastern mechanized farming areas. This supplemental supply did not include any hand labor and did not begin to satisfy the total need although it alleviated early shortages. In the early spring of the previous year in-state supply had been somewhat bolstered by some workers who had been laid off in the mining industry. The spring of 1959 saw an upswing in mining so that this source dried up until a labor dispute in the industry started in late August. For the first portion of the dispute many workers were optimistic of an early settlement and before many made themselves available for agricultural employment, the period of heavy demand was over.

ES-225--Table 4 State Montana

Table 4. Interstate agricultural migrant activities in 1959

Section A. Migrant contacts			Section B. Individuals represented	
Type	By reporting State	With reporting State's residents	Age and Sex	In sec. A, Col. III
I	II	III		
1. Total.....	257	0	2. Total.....	2655
a. Crew leaders.	73	0	a. Male, 16 & over.....	1210
b. Family heads.	184	0	b. Female, 16 & over....	705
c. Other.....	0	0	c. Under 16.....	740

Section C. Worker Characteristics		Section D. Services rendered	
Type	Number	Type	Number
I	II	I	II
		6. Total.....	257
		a. Schedules by ES.....	39
3. Families.....	402	b. Requests for action..	
4. Unattached males.....	259	c. Other services.....	
5. Unattached females.....	31	d. Validations.....	196
		e. Information only.....	22

Section E. Summary of migratory movement by State

Home State		Last State In		Next State In	
State	Workers	State	Workers	State	Workers
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Total.....	1915	Total....	1915	Total.	1915
Texas	1875	Texas	1694	Wisconsin	728
Arizona	11	Oregon	115	Texas	353
Nevada	1	Washington	70	Colorado	312
Coahuila, Mex.	20	Idaho	24	Michigan	192
Wisconsin	8	Nevada	12	Oregon	143
				Iowa	34
				Utah	32
				Ohio	28
				Washington	24
				Minnesota	20
				Idaho	14
				North Dakota	10
				Indiana	4
				Arizona	9
				Illinois	8
				Oklahoma	4

INTER-STATE

The inter-state migratory movement into Montana is necessarily of two distinctly different patterns. From the Mid-west, especially Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and North and South Dakota, come single hands, skilled in the operation of heavy farm machinery and in specialized livestock operations. From the West coast come skilled irrigators and livestock specialists. These workers are usually hired one or two to the farm for either a single activity or for the entire crop season. Many workers in this pattern repeat year after year and their availability during the crop season can be anticipated in pre-season planning. There is also a calculable number of new entries into this movement each year from among college students at Mid-western schools. This movement has continued into Montana over a long period of years.

Traditionally wages paid have been greater than in the states of origin or in the intervening states. They are also attracted by the complete mechanization and practical elimination of subsidary chores. A trend has been noted of closure of the gap in wage differencial, so that the additional distances traveled is not being over compensated for by higher wages. These workers usually are not recruited to inter-state clearance as they plan their movement by securing information on crop conditions, wages and employment prospects and then schedule their travel to hit particular phases of the crop season. To provide information for these workers, farm labor bulletins were exchanged with states where they originated, and with states in their pattern of movement. Orders for this type of worker were placed in adjoining states but results therefrom are always negligable since workers of this class do not usually care to commit themselves to a definite job, but prefer to remain free to market their services at the best possible rate anywhere within their line of travel.

Hand labor is necessary from out-of-state sources for spring sugar beet activities. Local sources provide practically no stooped hand labor, although some hand labor is available for activities which do not involve stooping. These workers are recruited in the Southwest through the annual worker plan. Less than half of the stooped hand labor necessary, could be recruited from domestic sources, but intensive recruitment provided nearly 300 more workers than in 1958. The reasons for domestic workers from the Southwest preferring other areas of work are: Montana is the farthest state from their homes of any areas offering similar work opportunities at the time; while Montana is the state of first employment for most of these workers, there is little opportunity for subsequent work crews; and basic wage rates are the same as those offered in beet growing areas closer to home. Domestic workers migrate directly

East for employment in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, West to Idaho, Oregon and Washington, (while Montana's demand is simultaneous with the demans for beet workers in the beet growing states to the South it is later than many activities in the Northwest coast states so that some workers have employment in Oregon and Washington prior to entering Montana and return there upon completion) or work directly back to their home acres through Wyoming, Colorado and Utah.

Table 4 shows that most of the workers scheduled under the annual worker plan are in their first employment away from their home state. As schedules have been set up prior to the crop season, workers are alert to possible changes in labor needs. During the 1959 season, all crews and family groups were kept supplied with available information on crop progress in scheduled areas. Schedule changes were made at their request when change appeared desirable.

Slightly over 1900 workers were scheduled on the Annual Worker Plan. Only four groups recruited under the agreement with the Colorado Agency failed to report as scheduled. Approximately one-hundred workers who were recruited by the Texas licensed offices of one of the major sugar companies failed to report after having drawn a substantial sum in transportation advances. Apparently these workers traveled into Washington and Oregon after defaulting on their committments. This recruitment was handled by the company outside of the interstate clearance program.

ES-225--Table 5 State Montana

Table 5. Interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities in 1959

Item	Orders		Openings	
	Extended (sec. A) received (sec. B)	Filled	Extended (sec. A) received (sec. B)	Filled
I	II	III	IV	V
Section A. Reporting State as order-holding State				
1. Reporting State, total...	4	2	8900	1898
2. Applicant-holding States involved:				
Arizona *	4	1	8450	11
New Mexico	3	0	630	0
Texas *	3	1	5490	1875
Idaho	1	0	500	0
Washington	1	0	500	0
Nevada	1	1	600	12
Section B. Reporting State as applicant-holding State				
3. Reporting State, total...	41	22	15,159	518
4. Order-holding States involved:				
Idaho	2	1	100	26
Illinois	3	3	43	43
Wisconsin	20	12	2812	195
Colorado	2	1	5466	184
Iowa	1	1	350	34
Michigan	2	1	2005	5
Ohio	1	1	6	6
Indiana	2	2	27	25
South Dakota	4		65	0
Wyoming	4		4285	0

* Includes one order for 2950 workers for the 1960 crop season beginning in May.

FOREIGN WORKERS

In pre-season planning a shortage of a state-wide total of 2680 workers for sugar beet thinning, hoeing and weeding was forecast. Ceilings were set in the number of 190, area 9-27.01; 1970, area 9-27.02; 250, area 9-27.03; and 270, area 9-27.04. These estimates of need for foreign workers were prepared early in April. There was an unforeseen increase in late recruitment of domestic workers (apparently resulting from an over-migration into the Pacific Northwest states becoming known in the supply areas) so that authorizations to contract were held below the ceilings established. Contracting of foreign workers for Montana employers began on May 5th and continued to May 27th. By that time, it became apparent that needs in the different areas would have dissimilar timing. Two of the contracting-processors employ in two areas and by carefully planning movement between areas were able to hold the total contracted workers to 2210, 470 fewer than the statewide ceiling total.

There are three basic practices in sugar beet thinning and hoeing and weeding following completion of thinning. During the 1959 season thinning was extended so that little of the hoeing operation was done during the period foreign workers were in three of the areas. Wage surveys were conducted so as to sample each thinning practice in use in each area. All areas of course, do not use all practices in every season. Eight wage surveys upon which determinations were posted were made; two surveys were made but no determination in a dominated area. All wage rates are based upon the USDA "Fair and Reasonable" determination and the findings confirmed adherence to these minimums, although some workers and employers negotiated higher acreage scales for extremely difficult conditions and some employers paid bonuses for exceptionally good finish.

During 1959, offices in Polson and Hamilton cooperated in Rural Development programs, primarily as a source of wage information and crop plans, as these pilot counties of Lake and Ravalli have not gone beyond a sampling of rural under-employment. One of the interesting results of this sampling is that while nearly 30% of the residents included indicated availability for agricultural work, both areas remain labor shortage areas at some times, and in some activities. However, in these counties crops are limited so that similar activity is going on on most farms at the same time, so that even though farming activity on one farm does not provide full employment for operations, what activity must be done substantially interferes with off-farm agricultural employment. At the state level agency personnel are members of or cooperating with the state committee on rural development.

The primary recruitment problem remains distant from supply areas. For crew labor this is overcome by advancing transportation of mileage rates, but this is not feasible in the case of the single workers required. As explained elsewhere, traditionally Montana has been a high agricultural wage area. However, in recent years farm wages have advanced in most of the areas of residence of such workers at a faster pace than in Montana. Most of the other states with similar needs have accelerated wage rate increase paralelling those in states of supply. While rates in this state remain generally above those in the midwest, the differential no longer is so great that workers unhesitatingly heed Greeley's advice, but are more inclined to stay in home areas until they are definitely surplus.

While there were unemployed agricultural wage workers from January through March in the local and Intra-state worker group they were quickly absorbed in the first phases of Spring activity. Thereafter farm labor was short until the in-migratory flow started in May. Near balance in supply and demand were maintained thereafter until late October when intensive local and intra-state recruitment was undertaken to meet the unusual demand for hand workers in sugar beet harvest. This demand was staisfied by recruitment on Indian reservations in Montana and western North Dakota despite the relative unattractiveness of the work offer, which could have been closed by weather at any moment, and which was halted for one period of several days by 12 inches of snow followed by a period of below-zero weather. Most workers, however, after having come up to 150 miles stayed over and took advantage of a few days of good weather after this period. A total of nearly 5000 acres of beets remained unharvested, even though this labor supply was available. Actually, ground conditions were so difficult that the only possibility of saving the crop would have been to have thrown thousands of hand laborers into the task over a period of approximately one week -- a manifest impossibility since neither was supply available nor could earnings of workers been consistent with the effort involved.

The 1959 Farm Program can be considered a fairly satisfactory one. Naturally, a basic goal of the farm labor division is to broaden the area of service to farm employers. While placement accomplishments, in comparison with other years, were gratifying; the best feature of the years activity was the continued extension of service into areas which have long presented extreme difficulty. To be absolutely honest, it must be admitted that this is not all due to the efforts of the service but local offices have been alert to the opportunities presented by continuing improvement of secondary roads, extensions of telephone service, and current distribution of information through expansion of the radio-television industry. By taking advantage of improved communications and aggressively promoting service, local office accomplishments, in what was a poor

crop season in some areas and only good in the best areas, compare very favorably with some excellent crop seasons. Using every means available to extend service to farms on the outlying edge of local office territories is an absolute necessity due to the sizes of areas covered. Many local office territories are larger than some states or combination of states. 1959 shows that progress can be made in extension of service and promises further improvement in range of service in the future.

INFORMATION STATIONS AND SEASONAL OFFICES

During the 1958 season, seasonal offices were operated as follows:

Crow Agency	July 20	to	August 7
Fort Benton	July 22	to	August 12
Dutton	August 6	to	August 21

The station at Crow Agency was primarily established to furnish directions and information to custom combine operators in migrating over Route #87. However, they also made referrals and placements as a sub-office of the Billings Local Office and so is not properly classifiable as an information station. The Employment Service manned offices at Fort Benton and Dutton were necessary to handle grain harvest activity in areas to far to be properly serviced by the parent Great Falls office. These temporary offices were established in permanent offices either furnished free or at nominal charge by local civic organizations or other public agencies. The Fort Benton and Dutton seasonal offices surprisingly had very little business in the placement of crews, but more than paid for themselves in placements of single transient workers who follow harvests into such areas without contacting fixed employment offices. Most of the referrals of custom combines were handled by the parent offices as operators are familiar with the location and services available from offices located in the larger population centers. During the next season, we anticipate the possibility of utilization of two or three more seasonal offices at selective points during the small grain harvest.

DAY-HAUL

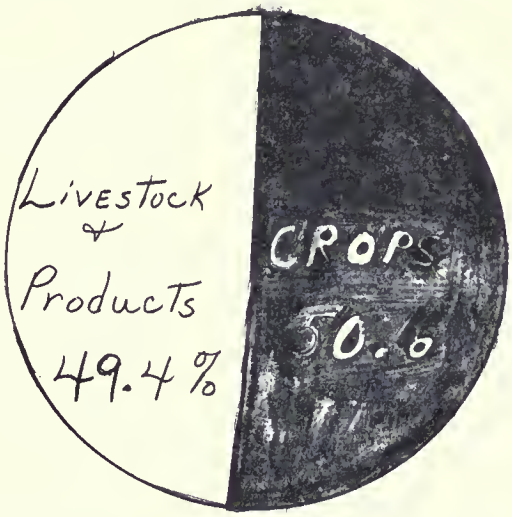
There were no day-haul programs either established or operated by the state agencies. The basic reason that no day hauls have been operated is that there are no labor supplies located within a reasonable haul distance of areas of need for large number of workers with the exception of the strawberry and raspberry area in Ravalli County. The crops are within a five-mile radius of the area of supply, mainly school age youth, and transportation is not a problem. These workers prefer not to be tied to a schedule of hauls, so that in rest periods, or the heat of the day they may leave the place of work for more congenial surroundings.

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION, PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1958 & 1959
(Estimate of December 1, 1959)

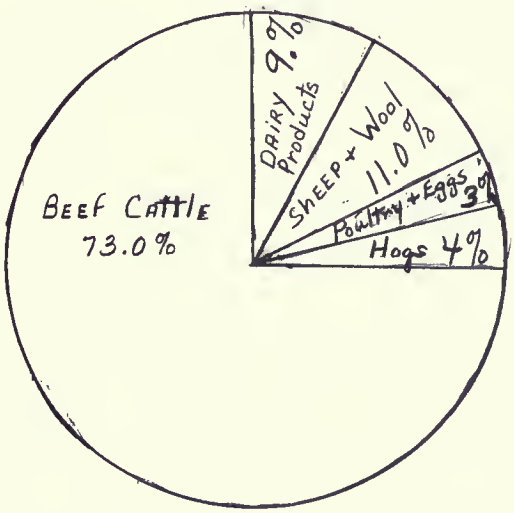
Crops	Acreage (thousands) Planted		Acreage (thousands) Harvested		Production (thousands of units)		
	1958	1959	1958	1959	Unit	1958	1959
Corn	185	163	176	158	Bu	3186	3239
All Wheat	4497	4586	4360	4299	Bu	101,882	82,090
Winter	2413	2099	2347	1853	Bu	64,542	46,350
Spring	2084	2487	2013	2445	Bu	37,340	35,740
Other Grain	2135	2437	1846	2149	Bu	58,701	59,984
Flaxseed	42	23	32	18	Bu	320	126
Potatoes	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.1	Cwt	1410	1320
Dry Beans	16		14		Cwt	224	195
Sugar Beets	57.4	57	55.9	52.8	Tons	839	834
Mustard Seed	35.0	42	32.8	39.2	Lbs Cleaned	19,298	15,350
Apples					Bu	115	85
All Cherries					Tons	2300	1580
Hay			2211	2359	Tons	2996	3009

Courtesy of Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

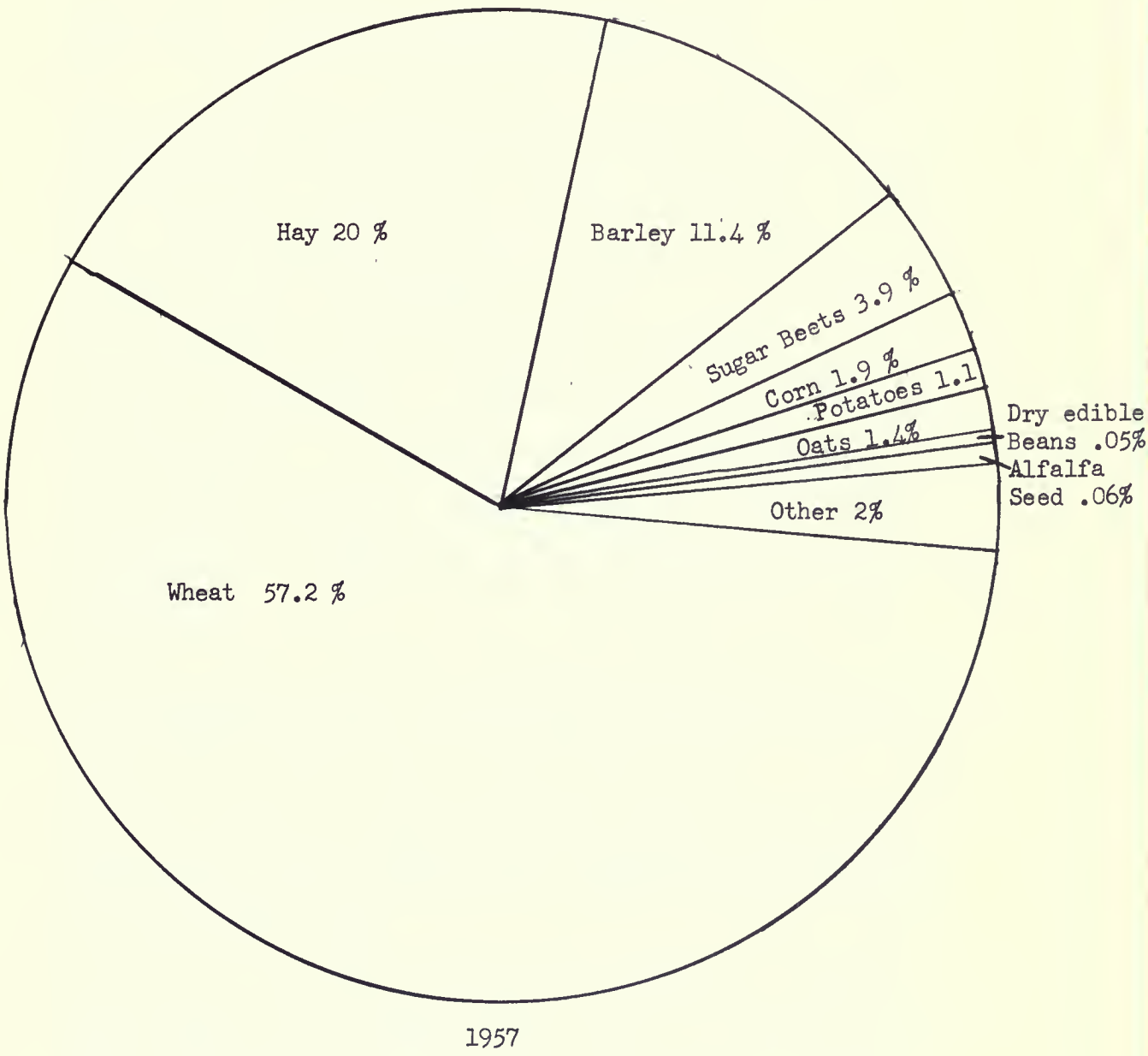
Receipts from Farm Marketings (1957)



Distribution of Income from
Livestock and Livestock Products (1957)



DISTRIBUTION OF CROP VALUES - 1957



1957

Other includes single crops of value of less than 1,000,000 dollars each. Included are cherries, apples, mustard, flaxseed, dry peas, berries, grass seed (seed potato production included with potatoes) and other minor crops.

PART 2

OUTLOOK FOR 1960

As 1960 begins there are apparently adequate supplies of livestock feed and fair winter grazing conditions.

Despite severe weather in November the year-end saw stock conditions generally good with promise of a normal or better spring calf and lamb crop. The Fall planting of grain was four per cent greater than in the previous Fall. Present condition of winter grain seedings is very good and barring unexpected change should carry into Spring with little loss. It can be anticipated that a somewhat smaller early demand for workers for seedbed preparation and seeding is in prospect. The sugar beet allotment has been increased by nearly 4000 acres, and despite the loss of a portion of the harvest in the Eastern part of the state, processors feel that the entire allotment will be planted. The apportionment of this allotment increase among growers for the various processors has been made but the division among growing areas is not yet available. An increased need for inter-state workers in May and June will result. Approximately 300 additional workers will be required for this activity. Demands for summer grain crop cultivation, for haying, irrigating and seasonal activities in livestock will remain at about the same level as last year, but demands in the tree fruit and berry harvest will be somewhat smaller.

Fall rain in most areas with alternate snows and thaws give hope that the Spring season will start with a good supply of subsoil moisture especially in the Eastern part of the state where deficiencies of deep-moisture were common in 1959.

As shown in Table 5, advance orders for a portion of the known need for inter-state workers have been placed in clearance. Further orders will be placed early in 1960 as need is assessed. All such orders are for sugar beet workers for scheduling under the Annual Worker Plan.

The status of the Intra-state supply is difficult to assess at the present time. During the latter part of the 1959 season a labor dispute in the mining industry made a few workers available for farm labor. There was some hope that quick settlement might be forthcoming on the part of many individuals, who did not make themselves available for farm employment for a couple of weeks and then on a declining agricultural labor market. Currently the dispute is still in progress. There are indications that there may be some reduction of total employment upon

settlement. It is also a fact that there has been some out-migration. These could cancel each other out; there might be a surplus of workers (some of whom will be interested in farm work) or the out-migration might result in the mining industry seeking new workers cutting into farm labor to some extent.

AREA 9-27.01

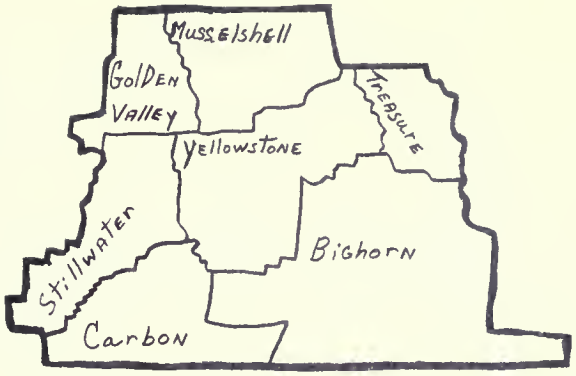
Total area: 24,120 square miles
Total farms: 6,220
Income from product sales: Crops 30% Livestock and livestock products 70%
Average size of unit: Broadwater, 2590A; Deerlodge, 1474A; Flathead, 301A; Granite 1886A; Jefferson, 1441A; Lake 278A; Lewis and Clark, 2930A; Meagher, 5094A; Missoula 618A; Powell, 3306A; and Ravalli, 268A.

Farming is concentrated in irrigated mountain valleys, and while the largest average number of farms per county are found in this area, the proportion of part-time and residential farms is higher than elsewhere in the state. Principal crop products are hay, feed grains, sugar beets, potatoes (both for food and seed), orchard products and berry crops. Livestock production is the predominate activity, with the Eastern counties producing mainly feeder cattle and the Western counties feeders, stockers and with an extensive dairy industry. Sheep are a minor segment of the livestock operation but are widespread in farm flocks. Hogs are produced for local processing and shipment to West coast points and a substantial proportion of the state egg and poultry industry is located in the area. With its irrigated acreage as a stabilizing factor, area production remains fairly even, and labor demands consistent.

The principal factors which affect labor demand are the tree fruit production, berry harvest, and sugar beets. The 1959 season was very discouraging, for many sour cherry producers, and there is

indication that fewer orchards will be tended in the coming year, with resultant reduction in harvest need. On the other hand an increase of sugar beet acreage by 500 to 800 acres is expected which will increase demand for spring labor. Green peas were raised in the Northern portion of the area on an experimental basis, (this portion of the area has had a long history of dry pea production—now in oversupply) with the product being processed in Washington. Whether the cost of transportation will permit a consistent profit is under study and the status of the activity dubious, especially since other portions of the same area with good production and local processing, have given up the crop.

Labor demand then is expected to be up for sugar beets, May and June, and slightly lower in tree fruit harvest in August, with all other activities remaining on the same lever as 1959.



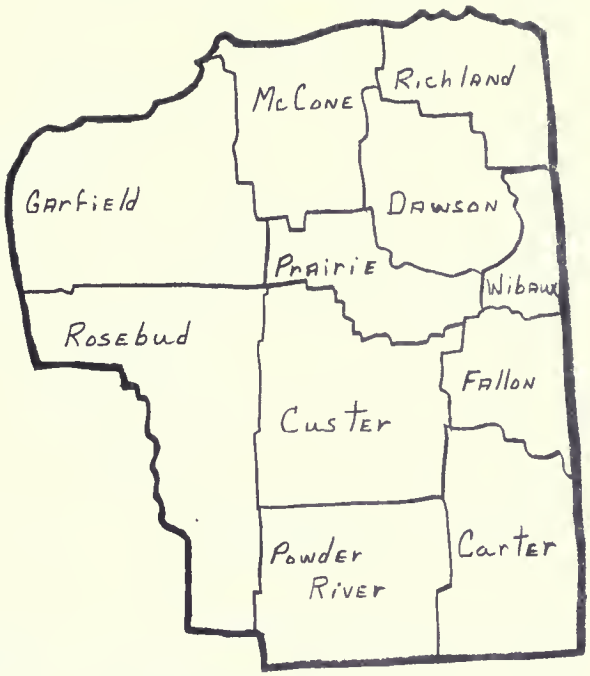
AREA 9-27.02

Total Area: 16,042 Square Miles
Total Farms: 4,070
Income from Product Sales: Crops 39%, Livestock and Livestock Products 61%
Average size Farm Unit: Carbon, 750A; Big Horn, 3300A, Golden Valley, 3340A; Musselshell, 4330A; Treasure 3890A; Wheatland, (E 1/3), 4370; and Yellowstone, 1195A

This is largely a rainfall grain farming and cattle ranching area with a substantial irrigated acreage along the river valleys producing sugar beets, sweet corn, corn for feed, hay and dry beans. There are two sugar manufacturing plants located in the principal cities with beet production concentrated in the immediate vicinity. A cannery processes sweet corn raised within the area and two packing plants process livestock fattened on corn raised for feed and on cannery corn and sugar beet by-products. Labor needs in most farming activities with a dependable water source will remain at about the same level as in 1959, with the exception of sugar beets. An increase of from 1500 to 1800 acres of sugar beet plantings are in prospect and spring labor needs for this crop will be increased 150 workers.

On the non-irrigated acreage there was a greater than usual seeding of fall grains which will reduce the spring planting labor demand to a small extent, if winter grains come through in good shape. Harvest activities on grain farms should require more labor than 1959 (production over much of the area was below normal). All other farm activities will have approximately the same labor demand as 1959.

An order for 950 workers has been cleared.

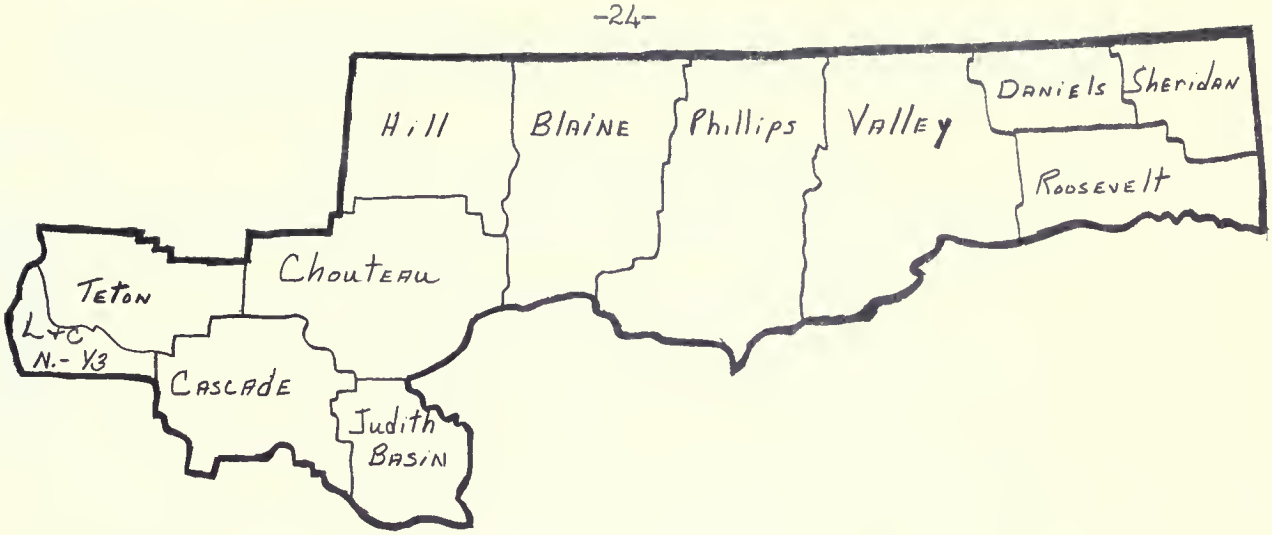


AREA 9-27.03

Total area: 31,669 square miles
Total farms: 5,300
Income from product sales: crops 39% Livestock and livestock products 61%
Average size of unit: Carter, 3490A; Custer 5650A; Dawson, 2000A; Fallon, 2450A; Garfield, 6000A; McCone, 2335A; Powder River, 3890A; Prairie 2570A; Richland, 1240A; Rosebud, 6110A; Wibaux 1820A.

The dry farming area over most of the area had drought conditions during the 1959 crop season. Grain production was very poor (3 bushel returns reported from parts of Dawson County) and hay crops were short on non-irrigated land. The dry season was followed by very wet Fall conditions which slowed harvest of late crops so that nearly 5000 acres of sugar beets were frozen in--mostly in Richland County.

Labor demands for the grain and livestock industry will parallell those of 1959 for spring and early summer, but be greater for grain harvest period. There will be approximately 1000 acres of increase in sugar beet plantings, which will increase the need for crew hand labor by approximately 100 in May and June. However, with normal Fall conditions, demand for hand labor in sugar beet harvest will be non-existent, in contrast with the desperation effort to get the 1959 harvest out, with 200 hand toppers used when machines bogged down. In July and August, there should be some increased demand in hay harvests, but since this activity is completely mechanized labor use is limited. To allow adequate time for schedule planning, orders have already been placed in clearance for 2000 sugar beet workers for the coming season.



AREA 9-27.04

Total area: 35,390 square miles
Toatl farms: 9,400
Income from product sales: Crops 70% Livestock and livestock products 30%
Average size of unit: Blaine, 3100A; Cascade, 1350A; Choteau 2200A; Daniels, 1400A; Hill 1925A; Judith Basin, 1820A; Phillips, 2500A; Roosevelt, 1468A; Sheridan, 1100A; Teton, 1300A; Valley, 1631A; and Lewis & Clark (N 1/3), 2930A.

Dry farm grain predominates in the agricultural economy of this area, with hay as second most important crop. Other crops are sugar beets, mustard, potatoes, flax, hayseed and safflower. Grain acreage in 1960 will not materially change from the 1959 planting. Winter kill in the Eastern portion of the area has discouraged the planting of fall crops, but the reduction was compensated for by increased plantings in the Fall of 1959 in the Western portion. The planting and cultivation of grain crops will use approximately the same amount of labor as in 1959. Harvest of grain will use more labor than in 1959, as poor crops prevailed in the major portion of the five Eastern counties. The only significant change in need may be in sugar beet production. It is estimated that 300 to 500 acres of increase in sugar beets will be offered in the area, but at the present time it is not known whether the increased acreage will be contracted. The primary growing section for this crop is in Blaine and Phillips counties, but the processing plant is at Billings, a shipping distance of 300 to 400 miles. This distance is double the distance which any other growers have to ship and might influence farmers not to increase acreage even though several thousand acres of proven beet ground are now devoted to other crops. If the acreage is contracted approximately 50 more workers in the spring activity will be needed.

Montana Farm Labor Bulletin

FARM PLACEMENT DIVISION
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Sam W. Mitchell Building — Helena, Montana

Phone HIckory 2-3260 — Ext. 633

September 16, 1959 Number 25

This bulletin is for information and does not constitute a job order. Call or wire before referral.

NACONDA: Main activities stacking and baling of the second crop and the harvest of small rains. Short one ranch couple. Large surplus of workers due to the labor dispute.

UTTE: Second cutting of hay and general farm repair are major activities. Weather cool with howers. Surplus farm labor.

ILLON: Major activities are combining, haying, fencing, irrigating, and plowing. Labor upply is balanced. Weather has been cool, dry and windy.

AMILTON: Main activities are late haying and some strawberry picking. No shortage of harvest ands expected, no openings until potato harvest. Weather has been rainy and cool. Ten vailable farm hands.

ELENA: Main activity in general farm work. Some late haying. Labor supply adequate. Weather is cool and damp.

ALISPELL: Main activities are grain harvest, soil preparation, fencing and general farm work. otato harvest expected to start in about two weeks. Showers have delayed all activities, ut labor is adequate.

ISSOULA: Activities are general farm work, irrigating and summer fallowing. No shorgates or workers. Weather warm and sunny with rain latter part of week.

OLSON: Seeding of winter wheat and barley continues. Preparation for potato harvest and ontinued cutting of small grains and second crop hay major activities. Labor adequate. eather warm and damp.

HOMPSON FALLS: Second cutting of hay almost complete, summer fallowing, seed preparation for lanting of winter wheat, fencing general farm work main activities. Continued rains hampring operation in fields. Short one farm couple.

ILLINGS: Activities are soil preparation, winter wheat seeding and sweet corn harvesting. eather dry and windy.

OZEMAN: Grain harvest, haying, seed bed preparation and seeding of winter wheat are major ctivities. Short three single farm hands, two ranch couples, and five hay hands. Weather bove seasonal temperature.

EWISTOWN: Main activities are soil preparation, haying and winter wheat seeding. No shortge or surplus of labor. Weather is hot, dry and windy.

LIVINGSTON: Bale piling, harvesting, and plowing are activities. Second cutting of hay well under way, harvest about one-half completed, fall plowing just getting started. No shortage or surplus of men. Weather has been clear and cool.

GLENDIVE: Silage and tillage main activities. Labor adequate. Rain has stopped operations.

MILES CITY: Haying, seeding of winter wheat being held up due to dry weather. No shortages.

SIDNEY: Main activities are corn harvest, irrigating, and fall plowing. Winter wheat planting light. Short three single hands with drivers license.

WOLF POINT: Activities consist of hauling baled hay and straw and rock picking. Small shortage.

CUT BANK: Harvest about complete. Most custom combines leaving or have left area. Main activities are summer fallowing, seeding and grain hauling. Supply adequate. No shortage.

GLASGOW: Activities are haying, second crop, and summer fallowing. Supply meeting demand. Weather warm and clear.

GREAT FALLS: Field work is still stopped due to lack of moisture. Main activity is general maintenance. Weather has been cool and windy. Labor supply meeting demand.

HAVRE: Main activities are rock picking, summer fallowing, bale stacking and wind-up of winter wheat seeding. Scattered showere have slowed all activities. Weather cold. No shortage or surplus.

SHELBY: Harvest complete. Rock picking, winter wheat seeding, summer fallowing are main activities. No shortage.

MONTANA STATE
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
P. O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

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ACT OF CONGRESS

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
ANACONDA LOCAL OFFICE 117 Main Street John J. McCarthy, Manager LOgan 3-5531			
Frank Irvine	Deer Lodge	Deer Lodge Creamery	54
Charles Popich	Drummond	Turf Bar	4091
C. R. Metcalf	Philipsburg	Corner Bar	107
Frank & June Kincaid	Deer Lodge	Brown's Cigar Store	32
BILLINGS LOCAL OFFICE 624 N. 24th St. Victor Morris, Manager ALpine 2-5631			
Joe Arthun	Absarokee	Stockman's Feed & Supply	Davis 8-2316
Steve Morin	Arlee	Log Cabin Bar	PA 6--9305
C. A. Swindler	Acton	General Store & P. O.	
Hans Sylling	Bridger	Carbon Implement Co.	6633
George Pue	Ballantine	Ballantine Merc.	YO 7-2721
J. F. Reynolds	Big Horn	Big Horn Merc	
Bender Auction Market	Billings	1123-3rd Ave. N.	CH 5-4734
Ray Kallem	Broadview	Farmers Union Oil Co.	G-38
Tom Mulvihill	Columbus	New Atlas Bar	2951
Kenneth Perrin	Custer	Perrin Motors	
Deems Texaco	Custer	Texaco Service Station	
Joe Malek	Edgar	Edgar Bar	
C. P. Emmett & Son	Fromberg	Carbon Implement Co.	6931
Bill Martin	Garryowen	Garryowen Merc.	
Henry Hardt	Hardin	Mission Bar	300
Lawrence Althoff	Huntly	Althoff Merc. Co.	FI 8-3205
E. Hogan & R. A. Baumann	Joliet	Hogan & Baumann Seeds	YO 2-3555
Roy Hageman	Laurel	Hageman Elevator	456
O. P. Balgard & E. T. Bildon	Lavina	Slayton Merc. Co.	
P. J. Nichols	Lodge Grass	General Merchandise Store	9411
Jack Teats	Melstone	Antler's Bar & Hotel	EL 8-2210
R. C. Slavin	Molt	Slavin Lumber Co.	4141
Floyd Eastlick	Park City	Trail Garage	305 J-3
Don Bollinger	Pompeys Pillar	Bollinger & Sons	
Charles Cook	Rapelje	General Store	5132 - Absa.
W. A. Baker	Reed Point	General Store	2321
Ralph A. Seaman	Red Lodge	Seaman's Elevator	255
Ed Castagne	Roberts	New Deal Bar	098-J-4
Norman Peterson	Roberts		
John Durrin	Roscoe	Bar-O-Bar	
The Arcade	Roundup	230 Main	75
John Britt	Roundup	Hub Bar	488
Tom Schauff	Ryegate	Ryegate Bar	
Julian Nix	Ryegate	Nix Bar	LO 8-2264
Jens Skilbred	Shawmut	Shawmut Service Sta. & Repair	
C. A. Bickford	Shepherd	Shepherd Merc. Co.	
James S. Butler	Silesia	Gen. Merc. Store	
Bollinger Store	Worden	Bollinger Store	YO 7-2050
Howard Curry	Wyola	Curry Garage	2271

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
BOZEMAN LOCAL OFFICE 234 East Main Arthur Koch, Manager			**JUniper 6-5455**
Francis Miller	Belgrade	Mint Bar & Cafe	42
Lloyd H. Miller	Belgrade	Mint Bar & Cafe	42
Leonard McAtee	Cameron	Cameron Store	MU 2-5411
Mae Sellards	Gal. Gateway	Old Faithful Inn	2481
Alex Parsnick	Harrison	Parsnick Garage	MU 5-2222
James DeJong	Manhattan	Church Hill Shopping Center	AT 4-6887
Jack Paul	Manhattan	Stockman Exchange	
Ed Denke	Norris	Norris Grocery	MU 2-4402
Fred Lane	Three Forks	Fred's Place	26
Fred Nelson	Ennis	Nelson Inc.	
Milo Fadness	Ennis	Carter Station	
BUTTE LOCAL OFFICE 206 West Granite Clarence Nybo, Manager			**2-2387**
Victor Magnus	Alder	Farmer's Union Store	VI 2-5500
Roy Wilkinson	Cardwell	Wilkinson Grocery	AT 7-3613
Frank Actis	Melrose	Actis Grocery Store	Melrose 20
Harry Odden	Sheridan	Texaco Service Station	
Ruth Birrer	Twin Bridges		
F. C. Fetty	Wisdom		
Otto Grauman & Son	Whitehall	Jefferson Grain Co.	7-3808
CUT BANK LOCAL OFFICE 116 East Main Street Larry Porter, Manager			**WEst 8-2191**
Louis Bear Child	Browning		
G. V. Johnson	Browning	Johnson's Station	
Glacier County Welfare Off.	Browning	P. O. Box 175	FE 8-3465
Kay Hoyt	Browning	Hoyt's Carter Service	FE 8-4130
Gordon Brandon	Cut Bank	Del Bonita Distract	WE 8-2848
H. R. Malmon	Heartbutte		
Arthur Heppler	Santa Rita	Santa Rita Tavern	
DILLON LOCAL OFFICE 28 Center Street Paul Stahl, Manager			**MUtual 3-5501**
Carl Matter	Jackson		
Phil Lyons	Lima		
Joe Mihelist	Lima		
Cecil Whetmore	Monida		
GLASGOW LOCAL OFFICE 221 - 5th St. South Sherman Hookland, Manager			**AC 8-9639**
Ben Decker	Frazer	Decker Motor Sales	MY 5-4180
Bruce Schuler	Hinsdale	F. U. Station	2221
E. N. Young	Malta	Montana Hotel	
Lawrence Moran	Malta	Hi-Lane Service	
Leo Kinshella	Whitewater		
Carroll Hanson	Malta	Conoco Service	
Vernon Dostert	Nashua	Vic's Bar	2621

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
GLASGOW LOCAL OFFICE 221 Fifth St. South Sherman Hookland, Manager AC 8-9639			
Elmer Walstad	Opheim	Helleckson Lumber	PO 2-3362
Art Pehlke	Saco	Tower Service Station	JA 7-3214
GLENDIVE LOCAL OFFICE 221 South Kendrick Fred Frisch, Manager EMpire 5-3611			
Glen Coutts	Richey	Farmers Union Oil Co.	EM 5-3940
GREAT FALLS LOCAL OFFICE 1201 Central Ave. Ted Lebsock, Manager GLendale 3-0351			
R. E. McBratney	Augusta		LO 2-3281
Cliff Frank	Belt	Fender Chev Co.	2251
B. David Werner	Stanford	Stanford Hotel & Cafe	LO 6-9906
Earl Watson	Cascade	Conoco Service Station	8-2201
Ray Blohm	Fort Benton	Husky Service Station	
Marvin Black	Augusta	Conoco Service Station	LO 2-3642
Club Secretary	Big Sandy	Rotery Club	
Harry Friberg	Ulm	General Mills Elevator	
Jim Dellwo	Choteau	Real Estate Office	ING 6-2081
Ethel Clark	Loma	Village Inn	RE9-2311
J. R. Decker	Dutton	Case Implement Co.	GR 6-3271
Eddy Joyce	Geraldine	Continental Oil Bulk Plant	RE 7-4561
Oliver W. Larson	Belt	Gen. Mills Elevator Co.	2771
Ernie Thorn	Fairfield	Ernie's Shoe Store	ING 7-3435
George Ronning	Fort Benton	City Marshall	459
Nan Tripplett	Geyser	Grocery Store	RE 5-2161
Charles Thompson	Highwood		
T. A. Cornett	Pendroy	Pool Hall	
Clair Sham	Big Sandy	Centenial Ele. Oper.	FR 8-2011
HAMILTON LOCAL OFFICE 333 Main Street Pershing Menager, Manager 178			
Henry Holtet	Darby	Darmont Hotel	PA 8-9902
Paul Dayton, Prop.	Victor (East)	Casey's Store	
Ken Avery	Stevensville	Ken's Club	150
Elmer G. Poll	Sula	Sula Store	PA 8-3364
HAVRE LOCAL OFFICE 416 First Street Tom Kuka, Manager 164			
Leonard Johnson	Box Elder	Pastime Bar & Cafe	EL 2-4246
Keller & Grahm	Chinook	Bar X Cafe	EL 7-3410
Norman McGuire	Harlem	Harlem Pool Hall	EL 3-9989
John Hultin	Hingham	International Ele. Opr	EX 7-2110

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
HAVRE LOCAL OFFICE	416 First Street	Tom Kuka, Manager	164
Kenneth Hanson	Hingham	Service Station	
Mike Meyers	Inverness	Inverness Hotel	EL 9-2141
Eva Erlandson	Kremlin	Fresno Tavern	
Clarence Wehr	Rudyard	Wehr's Auto Supply	EL 5-2442
HELENA LOCAL OFFICE	515 N. Last Chance Gulch	Gordon Fillinger, Mgr.	HI 2-4831
J. F. Moore	Avon	Red & White Store	
Rex Davison	Boulder	Windsor Hotel	2831
Donald Wilden & Gordon Williams	Lincoln	Lincoln Service Station	
W. Y. Fowler	White Sulphur Springs	Co. Extension agent	
Arthur Doak	White Sulphur Springs	Melody Lane Bar	3221
T. E. Weggeland	Wolf Creek	Service Garage	CE 5-4266
LEWISTOWN LOCAL OFFICE	215 Third Ave. N.	Don Ferguson, Manager	KEystone 8-3286
Mr. & Mrs. Wetzel	Buffalo	Buffalo Hardware	
Agnes Roberts	Christina		
Clarence Russell	Coffee Creek	Russell's Bar	
Charles Fenner	Danver	Danver Bar	
Dick Baldridge	Moccasin	Dick's 76 Service	GA 3-5284
Mart Brothers	Winnett	Town Tavern	
Earl Spurgeon	Denton	M & M Impl. Co.	
John Hruska	Denton	Farmers' Bar	
E. R. Taite	Fergus	Fergus Merc. Co	
C. H. Evans	Grass Range	Cec's Bar	
A. W. Biegel	Harlowton	Biegel's Bar	16
E. C. Lewis	Hilger	Pioneer Bar	
Newt Johnson	Hobson	Hobson Bar	
H. C. Wilhelms	Judith Gap	Judith Gap Cavern	
H. A. Ashcraft	Mocassin	Mocassin Bar	
K. Courtnage	Moore	Farmers Union Elev.	FR 4-2321
Dewey Myers	Moore	Office Bar	
W. D. Werner	Stanford		
Mike Machler & John Mayberry	Roy	Roy Bar	
W. E. Trautman	Two Dot	Two Dot Bar	
Janice & Wayne Kelly	Utica	J & W Grocery	GA 3-5335
Duncan Gilespie	Windham	Gilespie Drug Store	
Burt Fuller	Winifred	Winifred Tavern	
Floyd H. Burkdall	Winnett	Smitty's Bar	

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
LIVINGSTON LOCAL OFFICE 123 East Callendar Billy Armogost ACademy 2-0520			
Glen Jones	Clyde Park	Clyde Park Grocery	
Fritz Peterson	Big Timber	County Agent	WE 2-4454
Jeanette Soiland	Springdale	Grocery Store	
MILES CITY LOCAL OFFICE 12 N. Tenth Street Charles Cunningham, Mgr CEdar 2-1316			
John Johnson	Alzada	Alzada Bar	
Clarence Heiser	Baker	Heiser's Bar	402
Owen Hedges, Jr.	Ekalaka	Old Stand Bar	MA 8-3311
Joe & Janet Yelich	Hysham	Joe's Bar	
Vern Isaac	Jordan	Bear Inn Bar & Cafe	
Louie Neidge	Rosebud	Longhorn Bar	
Harry Brost	Terry	Brost Clothing Store	ME 7-5530
Glenn Blakesley	Forsyth	Blakesley's Bar	
MISSOULA LOCAL OFFICE 230 West Pine St. C. C. Warner, Manager LIncoln 3-7171			
W. C. Coughlin	Helmville	Coughlin's I.G.A Store	SW 3-2627 OV.
Ted McKinnon	Superior	Box 488	
Jack Siebert	Frenchtown	Siebert's Serv. Station	TA 3-4402
Frank Cyr	Huson	Huson Merc.	TA 3-4417
Max Hughes	Lolo	Hughes Merc. Co.	
POLSON LOCAL OFFICE Salish Hotel Bldg. Chauncey Biffle, Manager 89-L			
William Evans	Charlo	Co-op Station	
E. J. Wamsley	Moiese	Wamsley's Store	14-F-4 Chlo.
Milo Jensen	Ronan	Conoco Bulk Stateion	1462
Walter Hamel	St. Ignatius	Walt's Carter Service	SH 5-3634
SHELBY LOCAL OFFICE 402 - 1st Street South Ralph Jackson, Manager HEmlock 4-5575			
Ivan Remmen	Brady	Dusty's Bar	SK 3-9993
Dodds Keith, Sheriff	Chester		ED 4-3161
Russ Slynstead	Joplin	Joplin Merc.	
Paul E. Nason	Sunburst	Farmers Co-op Oil Co.	
A. C. Jannusch	Dupuyer	Carter Service Station	GR 2--3363
Homer Faulkner	Sunburst	Gamble Store	
Clem Brigl	Shelby	Toole County Agent	HE 4--5351
Douglas Smith	Chester	Liberty County Agent	ED 4-2491
Mike Jackson	Conrad	Pondera Co. Agent	
Charles Reed	Conrad	Ed's Tavern	
SIDNEY LOCAL OFFICE 120 South Central Otto Peterson, Manager 36			
Albert Watterson	Fairview	City Clerk	2594

VOLUNTEER FARM PLACEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Representative	Town	Address	Phone
SIDNEY LOCAL OFFICE 120 South Central Otto Peterson, Manager			36
S. A. Douglas	Crane	Retail Grocer	023-J-3
Oscar G. Petrick	Lambert	Petrick Implement	
Emil Nitschke	Savage	Tavern Keeper	
THOMPSON FALLS LOCAL OFFICE Black Bear Building Arthur Koenen, Manager			**TA 7-3472**
Joseph Grenier	Dixon	Dixon Cafe	
E. C. Mulick	Perma	General	
Marie Kline	Perma	General Store	
Carl H. Dahl	Plains		
Herbert Beckers	Hot Springs	Soil Conserv. Service	
Frank Herzig	Lonepine	General Store	3531 Ht. Sp.
WOLF POINT LOCAL OFFICE 314 Main Street Wilfred Buettner, Manager			**237**
James Wangerin	Outlook	Wangerin Grocery	TW 5-3341
Al Doucette	Redstone	Redstone Bar	TW 5-3418 Ot
James O'Toole	Froid	Mint Bar	
Claire Johnson	Raymond	Johnson's Hardware	
Warren Peterson	Reserve	Farmers Co-op Ass'n	

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